



ROYAL SHAMPOO
By ETZ HAZAITH

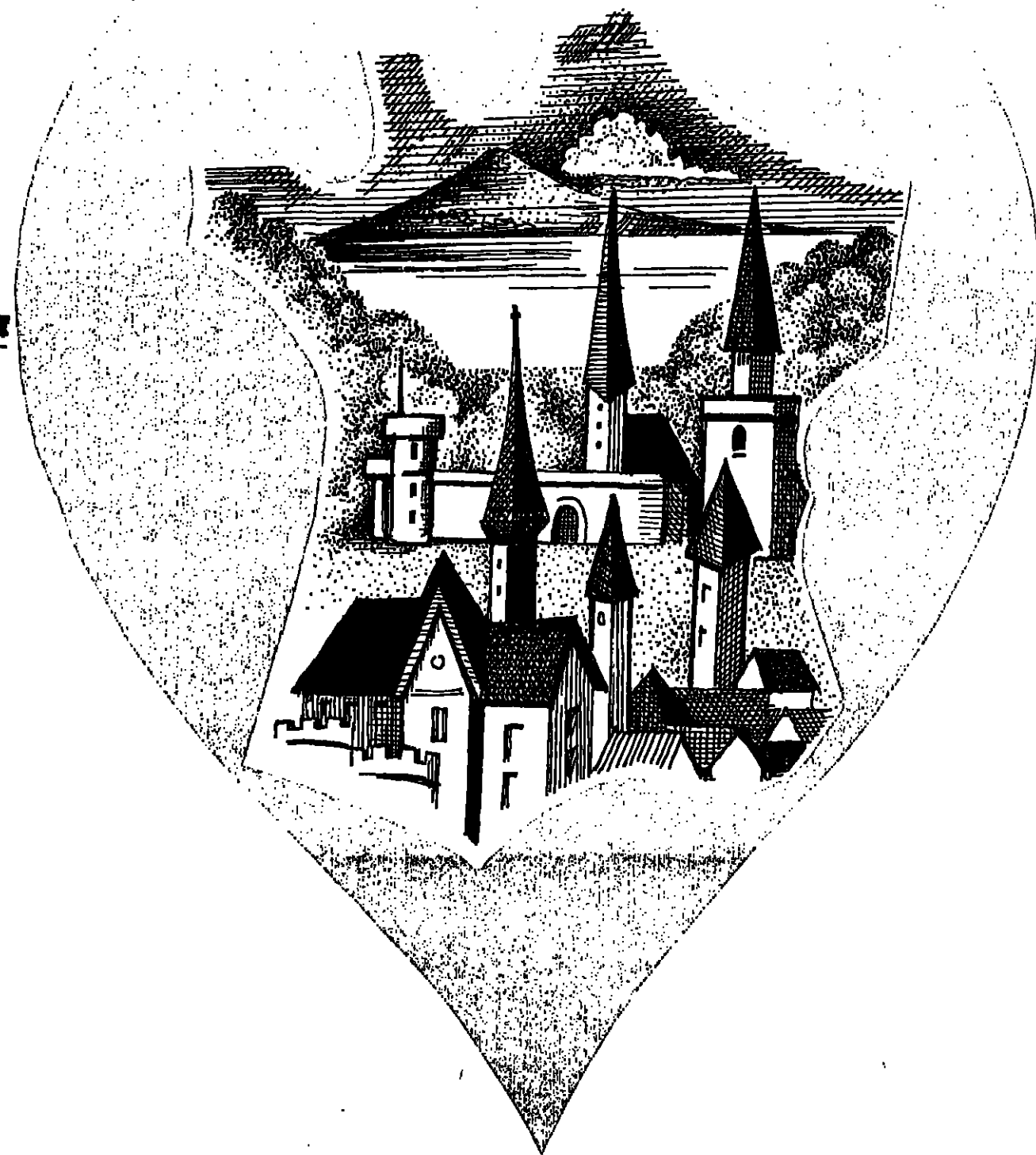


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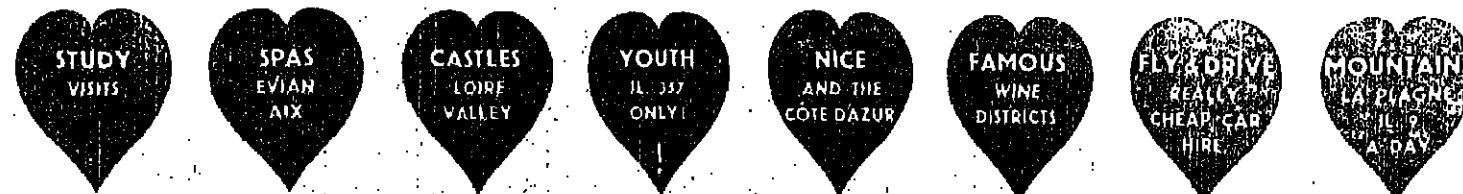
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THE JERUSALEM POST MAGAZINE

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Photo: The Cabinet table
in the Prime Minister's chair.
(Rubinger)

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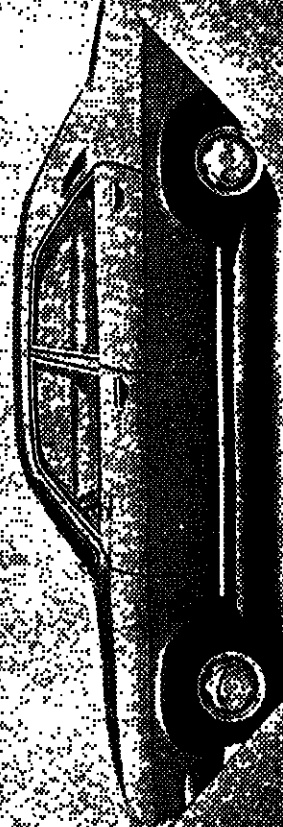
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UNITED STATES could be on a large scale in the area of (Russia's) agricultural areas in order to introduce contemporary techniques of cultivation, receiving in a large number of pro-

quotations are from Vladimir Lenin. The first was in April 1918, barely six years before the guns of the World War had fallen. The second statement was by the founder of the Soviet Union in April 1921, following the harvest failure of the year before and on the very eve of the New Economic Policy. "much black thoughts will strike the contemporary era as both fantastic and

always, Lenin's motives were clear. Having been a student of Russian history, he knew that one bad crop tended to another, because when the hungry peasant cuts seed of the coming planting, he does not unlike his predecessor before visiting Russia. Lenin was trying to show the profit-hungry businessmen of the several countries a race towards the Russian market."

There are more echoes of Lenin's iron determination. Lenin bore but a few years in the glacier of the world. The future lay in the hands of his younger successors. Under Josef Stalin, Russian industrialization was brought about not by means of foreign investment but by the gruesome process of building an autarchic economy by ruthless expropriation of the countryside. Except for a few sporadic ventures by foreign entrepreneurs as Henry Ford and the striking exception of the wartime American program, which mechanized the Red Army on their advance westward after Stalingrad, the main line of Soviet economic thinking was isolated inwardly towards their own resources. This was the "magic formula" as well as the political and economic test, largely sustained by his successors, until this very day.

Now evident that the Russian history has changed, Leonid Brezhnev, the 60-year-old heavy-browed General of the Communist Party, who had joined the Party after the death of Lenin, and later helped to bring Nikita Khrushchev, the West. If carried through the design, the change of course, have a profound effect on the entire international

comprehend Brezhnev's move must break away from the symbolism of Russian history: there are limits to which the illumination of the present problems which Brezhnev is master his country within the Moscow environment. Are only in part the eternal Russia. The texture of politics is roughly similar in each country. Brezhnev's Russia is



The making of American-Soviet rapprochement

Nissan Oren

more different from Lenin's than Nixon's America is from Harding's. Today, the Soviet Union generates a Gross National Product second only to that of the United States. Furthermore, Russia today has come to claim military parity with the United States. In view of this, Brezhnev's West-view is, in some measure, better structured and more solidly based than Lenin's Rapallo or Stalin's desperate liaison with Ribbentrop. Yet, Brezhnev and his colleagues have come to realize that under the gilded dome of nuclear parity there remains a socio-economic infrastructure which is both weak and archaic. If successful, Brezhnev would bring the Yankee to help overhaul the base as well as the edifice of the Soviet economy, while keeping the dome intact.

PRESENT-DAY Russia faces three cardinal problems. The Russians need grain, capital and a more precise knowledge of where and how to invest their money. As long as modern science cannot teach us how to synthesize foodstuffs in factories — the pessimists contend — the Russians will never succeed in resolving their agricultural problem. While their agricultural problem affords the hope of the future, the politicians must tackle the imponderables for fear of the banishment.

Since Soviet Russia did not possess overseas colonies, Stalin proceeded to colonize the Russian countryside. Not unlike the Virginia planters of the past, who resorted to the importation of West Africans to raise their tobacco crops, Stalin placed the mujiks in bondage and forced them to produce the surplus capital he needed for Russia's industrialization. Clearly, the comparison is more a metaphor than a parallel. While the initial Soviet industrial plant was built on the backs of the Soviet peasantry, industry was never fully permitted to pull the agricultural countryside out of its backwardness. Instead, the Soviet factories undertook to close the gap in the military sphere by turning out those many thousands of tanks and planes with which the Red Army is presently equipped. Thus some 40 per cent of all Soviet citizens remain boxed into the collective and state-farms where

they are under-employed, ill-employed and destitute.

YET, BREZHNEV is no Lincoln. Ultimately, one may say that the emancipation of the collective farmers would require no less a measure than the decollectivization of Soviet agriculture. While in both Poland and Yugoslavia, socialism appears to have survived decollectivization, a turn of mind of this kind remains far removed from the experimental members of the present Politburo. The constraints are practical no less than they are ideological. As presently constituted, Soviet industry is probably incapable of providing the fertilizer and family combine without which decollectivization would be all but futile. All that is in store for Soviet agriculture, if Brezhnev's visit to Washington proves successful, is more chemical fertilizer and more mechanization. If the kolkhoz was a necessity for Stalin, it has become and will remain a waste and a luxury in the present stage of Soviet economic development, which the present regime is determined to retain.

On the face of it, the ability of the Soviet economy to generate investment capital is impressive. As long as the Soviet political squeeze machine is successful in fixing a level of consumption below even those of most of the other Eastern bloc countries, the volume of the free and available investment capital will continue to be substantial. Still, the Moscow planners remain dissatisfied. If their dreams were to be realized, investment capital would double by means of long-term, low-interest credits from the West. This aspiration remains a central component in Brezhnev's foreign pursuit. Nevertheless, the Soviet regime requires more than it needs additional capital the Soviet regime requires a new insight into the business culture of the western world, in order to enhance and improve its own decision-making processes. It is in this last sphere of endeavour that Brezhnev's aspirations are the highest.

Not unlike the Tories who dragged Britain, kicking and screaming, into the Common Market as a means of replenishing the British economy, Brezhnev seeks to expose the Soviet economy for and, above all, the Soviet economic

bureaucrats to the life-giving and refreshing breezes emanating from the American world of business. During the Stalin era and that of his successors, the secret of the success of Soviet industrialization was technological emulation and unit duplication. Progress was attained by using, again and again, the same old blueprints by means of which steel mills and other heavy industrial plants multiplied to the saturation point. Though it lacked a meaningful market mechanism, a reasonable interest rate reflecting the price of capital, a spirit of competition, and a consumer population which could make its desire heeded, the Soviet economy continued to grow, but was unable to attain the rate of acceleration so closely dependent on diversification.

FOR MORE than a decade, the Soviet economy has found itself on the brink of an invisible barrier which it has not been able to penetrate. Brezhnev hopes to achieve a breakthrough by getting up foreign economic concessions in specified and controllable sectors within the economy. Once the Americans have arrived with their money and businessmen — so it is hoped — there will be no choice for the Russian technocrats but to emulate the Yanks. Although conceptually audacious, the venture is also a measure of desperation. A green capitalist branch grafted onto an old bolshevik trunk, sprouting from even older Russian roots, may or may not bear fruit.

CONSUMMATING AN entente requires a partner. Were it not for the Watergate scandal, a bizarre affair which has shaken the American constitutional set-up, Brezhnev's prospects as well as the American designs would be more easily assessable. It is a possibly inevitable, in a presidential system, that the man and the requirements of the times do not always harmonize. In the eyes of most of his countrymen, Richard Nixon's greatest fault, until he came to the White House, was that he was too much of a politician and not nearly enough of a statesman. Yet, in the second term of his presidency, Nixon has surprised everyone by proving himself an inept politician, and an international statesman of the first rank.

The international concept of the Nixon-Kissinger team, as formulated and carried out in the last four and a half years, is both clear and sound. They envisage the new global system in the form of a tripod of which Mao's China is to constitute the third leg, affixed to the two-legged set-up of bipolarity. By spreading the tripod, they have masterfully placed the U.S. in the optimal position of being the only ones on speaking terms with both of their counterparts. For the first time since the coming of Communism to China, the leaders in Peking have created for themselves an alternative. The inadvertent result has been to strengthen Brezhnev's hand in the Politburo by weakening his rivals, whose thesis about the primacy of repairing relations with Maoist China has become "inoperative."

WHERE IS the Soviet-American area of reciprocity to be found? In the first instance, the economies of the two countries have equal values but, rather, a trade omies of the two countries have been, to some extent, functionally complementary. The U.S. cannot quite consume all that it is able to produce (with the notable exception of oil). Russia's position is the diametric reverse. The enormous Soviet surplus of American grain have been wiped out the continuing U.S. surpluses. The Americans will gladly sell all the computers they were to betray the American trust. It is doubtful whether Jackson's support in the Senate would be as massive as it is were it not for such apprehensions.

The corresponding line-up with-

mise of an enormous volume of Siberian natural gas reserves. If all goes well, a huge American investment will be made in the Siberian natural gas fields, as well as in the conversion and transportation facilities that accompany them.

But quite apart from all these good things, what President Nixon is interested in most of all is to see a meaningful and noticeable beginning to a mutual reduction of weaponry by the two countries. This is a long-standing American interest. After many years of trial, the American military complex has come to realize that the preponderance of offensive over defensive weapons is, and will remain, a solid fact well into the future. Since no new technology has been developed which is capable of effectively defending the continental United States against Soviet long-range missiles, the Washington strategists today desire to curtail the now meaningless weapons race by mutual agreement. If attained, such a comprehensive agreement may save money, if not by reducing America's defence expenditures, then at least by reducing the rate of growth of the Pentagon's outlays.

One must not assume that the interests of the two super-giants have achieved complete harmony. If scrutinized more closely, the juxtaposition of the varying interests in both countries is much more complicated than it would appear to be on the surface. The line-up on the American side is as follows: American big business, the so-called farming community, and most of the White House strategists form Brezhnev's tacit allies. Big business wants to expand into the Soviet market, particularly as the European economic community is bound to become less and less accessible to America's reach. The farmers want to ensure that future grain surpluses will be disposed of. The strategists want greater security by means of effective reciprocal controls.

Brezhnev's American opponents, some tacit and some vocal, include a very large segment of the American consuming public, the American Jewish community, the average old-time anti-Communists, and a small but influential group of academic Sovietologists whose knowledge of history has made them confirmed sceptics.

EVEN THOUGH Senator Henry Jackson has emerged as the outstanding champion of the Jewish cause, he also speaks for a great many plain and simple American taxpayers. The pro-Jewish aspect of the Jackson position, linked as it is to the interests of those Soviet Jews who want to emigrate, is a matter of record. Himself a first-generation American, Jackson's genuine efforts on behalf of a persecuted minority seeking the elementary right of freedom of movement should not be doubted. What is less obvious is the fact that Senator Jackson's voice is also the voice of present-day American populism.

The Jackson reservations on the Nixon-Brezhnev economic deals are looked upon favourably by a great many American taxpayers who have come to realize that Soviet-American trade is not, and will not be for the foreseeable future, a bona fide exchange of equal values but, rather, a trade which the American government will have to subsidize, directly or indirectly, by means of the taxpayer's money. Those huge capital investments to be made by big business will, in any case, have to be guaranteed by the American government, which will ultimately bear the loss, if the expected return is not forthcoming or, worse, if the Soviet government were to betray the American trust. It is doubtful whether Jackson's support in the Senate would be as massive as it is were it not for such apprehensions.

(Continued on page 7)

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POLITICAL PSYCHIATRY IN THE U.S.S.R

Colin Shindler

THE ABUSE of psychiatry in the Soviet Union has a long history. Special hospitals as prisons for political criminals were first set up in the late '30s by the Soviet Procuracy and ringmaster of the Stalin show trials, as a means of dealing with some of the political prisoners provided by Nikolai Voznesenskiy, the head of the secret police, who was entirely a product of the invention of the innocent people in the Soviet Union. The death of Stalin gave rise to a glimmer of hope that the system would be rectified. In the mid-fifties, a commission set up by the Central Committee of the Communist Party to investigate the position of psychiatric hospitals in the Soviet Union, found that hundreds of normal people were inmates of these institutions. Hospitals in Leningrad were filled with victims of the Stalin purges, plus genuine mentally ill people. The "political prisoners" to the commission, which included well-known professors of psychiatry and leading communists, concluded that a fundamental re-appraisal of the method of psychiatric diagnosis was urgently needed. It also recommended that the existing psychiatric hospitals be converted into first-class medical institutions under supervision of the Soviet Ministry of Health.

Findings of the commission were not even considered by the Central Committee. It is believed that the report was sent to the Stalinist members of the committee and then quietly buried in the archives. Although repudiating many of the findings of the commission, Nikita Khrushchev clearly accepted the need for mental hospitals to deal with people who were a nuisance to the state. "A crime," he declared, "is a deviation from generally accepted standards of behaviour, caused by mental disorders. There can be no diseases, disorders, among certain people, a Communist society? If that is so, then there can be no diseases characteristic of people with a normal mind." ("Pravda", 24, 1959).

One of the most notorious examples for such abuses in the Soviet Union is the Institute of Forensic Psychiatry in Moscow, Yakov Khramov, a prisoner of Zion, spent some time there at the beginning of his life and emerged a completely changed man. (Last month Khramov was transferred from a prison hospital to the psychiatric hospital in the city).

Dr. Serbsky, Director, Professor Daniel Luntz, has worked at the Institute since the early 1950s. It is nominally attached to the Ministry of Health, but has often been seen at the Ministry of the Interior, the KGB, the Soviet secret police.

In London "Economist" reporting on the findings of Professor Norman Hirt, a well-known psychiatrist, made the following observations about the Institute in its issue of May 8, 1960.

"It is said to have told patients that 'When I say a man is schizophrenic, he is schizophrenic' as if I say an ash-tray is schizophrenic, it is schizophrenic. And this man is responsible for perfecting a system whereby virtually every Soviet citizen who has ever undergone psychiatric examination may be labelled as schizophrenic on the flimsiest grounds."

chiatric clinic, or, after a bogus trial, to an indefinite term in one of the notorious special psychiatric hospitals. It is Dr. Luntz who has built up the techniques of mock 'medical investigations' and who is most frequently responsible for the forced medical 'treatment' of people against the wishes of their relatives, despite contrary evidence adduced by lawyers and acquaintances and even regardless of their medical judgment."

THE SAD CASE of Yan Krilsky, at present in a special psychiatric hospital in Sychyovka in the Smolensk region, is even more revealing. Krilsky grew up in the Parlovka suburb of Moscow in an anti-Semitic atmosphere. He was the only Jew in his class at school and was always being

beaten up by the other pupils to the cries of "Zhid." Constant attacks and harassment led to a growing awareness of his Jewishness and eventually to a desire to emigrate to Israel. Krilsky's first brush with the authorities came at a football match when he criticised the performance of a team which was being cheered by some policemen. When they shouted "You bloody Jew" to Krilsky, he answered back and was jailed for 15 days for hooliganism.

Since then, Yan Krilsky's quick temper has erupted more than once and caused him trouble with the authorities. In October 1971, Krilsky was attacked by a drunkard, Bykov, on his way to the cinema with a Russian girl. Bykov came up and asked for a light. Krilsky politely refused as

he didn't smoke. Bykov suddenly assailed the girl, shouting "Why do you go out with a yid?" A fight ensued and when the militia arrived, both men were taken to the nearest police station where witnesses testified that Bykov had been the culprit.

Nothing more was heard about the incident until Krilsky's father, Julius, submitted documents for emigration to Israel in January 1972. In mid-January, Yan Krilsky was dragged from his bed by a number of KGB men. Two months later a Moscow judge accused Krilsky of "hooliganism" and rejected Bykov's written confession that he had, in fact, been responsible for the incident. A commission of experts called in to diagnose Krilsky's condition cited one symptom of his illness as being "militant Zionism." The judge immediately committed Yan to a mental hospital.

Yan was then transferred to the special psychiatric hospital in Sychyovka. The "Chronicle of Current Events," the journal of the Soviet Human Rights movement, has commented on this institution:

"People who land in this colony are reduced to a condition of complete mental collapse."

On arrival Krilsky was kept in a room with 18 other people, many of them dangerous criminals, and not allowed to leave the building for six months. At the end of last year, he was transferred to a special ward and strapped to his bed. This was supposed to be a punishment for the alleged incitement of other prisoners against the hospital orderlies.

In other cases, where such punishment has been meted out, prisoners are not allowed to go to the toilet and bedpans are not provided. It has also been reported that Krilsky was injected with sulphazine, a substance not used in normal medical practice, which consists of a one per cent solution of purified sulphur in a peach oil base. This drug induces fever, headaches, rheumatism of the joints, and pains in the buttocks where the injection is usually administered.

Two months ago, Krilsky's father came to London and consulted a leading psychiatrist about his son. A specialist in psychological medicine, Dr. Harold Mersekey of the National Hospital for Nervous Diseases, observed afterwards: "Assuming that Mr. Krilsky's account is correct — and it does appear to me to be truthful — one can say that his son perhaps has a hot-blooded temperament, but there was no evidence of schizophrenia, none to justify compulsory confinement in a mental hospital and none to justify the treatment which he is now reported to be having."

When Krilsky's case was publicised in the British press, many concerned people sent protest telegrams to the hospital in Sychyovka. Within a few days, Krilsky's mother was called to the hospital and told that if any more cables arrived from Britain, her son would be charged with

anti-Soviet activities. The cables continued to come in increasing numbers. Krilsky was later unstrapped from the bed and the conditions under which he was held improved.

The hospital regime is that of a prison: in theory, one hour's exercise a day, visitors once a month, letters once a month to relatives, one parcel a month. Krilsky's reality is something different. Mediaeval torture wrapped in the mantle of 20th century science is designed to make the victim admit that he had been wrong. But Yan Krilsky is stubborn and continues to refuse to confess to the men in the white coats.

Even if the prisoner is relatively sane when he enters such an institution, the beatings and the medical punishments do not guarantee that his mind will be normal when he leaves or rather if he leaves. Other drugs used at Sychyovka include amphetamine and reserpine. The former causes complete lack of muscular control, destruction of the memory system and the complete exhaustive collapse of the victim, who sleeps for days on end. Reserpine destroys the protein structure of the brain.

The use of wet canvas has been reported in the Serbsky Institute. Long strips of the material are wrapped round the victim from head to toe. As the canvas dries, it contracts and causes considerable pain.

PSYCHIATRISTS all over the world have gradually begun to understand the methods of Professor Luntz and other KGB officials posing as professional men. Initially, psychiatrists were reluctant to criticise colleagues in another country and official discussion of the problem was therefore politely ignored at the World Psychiatric Association's Congress in Mexico in 1971.

Since then, there has been a growing awareness and horror at the mispractice of certain Soviet psychiatrists, more fundamentally, the abuse of the moral basis of the profession.

Last January a group of 28 psychiatrists in Geneva sent an open letter to Soviet Health Minister Petrovsky calling for "a broadly based enquiry to be initiated into the issue of normal people who have been interned in such institutions."

Yet if there are still those who remain unconvinced at the sufferings of a man like Yan Krilsky and abide comfortably in the respectability of their work, they should read what Aleksander Solzhenitsyn wrote:

"It is time to think clearly: the incarceration of free-thinking healthy people in madhouses is a variation of the gas chamber, but even more cruel: the torture of the people being killed is more malicious and more prolonged. Like the gas chambers, these crimes will never be forgotten, and all those involved in them will be condemned for all time, during their life and after their death."



(Continued from page 5)

in the Soviet political context is more difficult to delineate. In his American overtures, Brezhnev's foremost motive is certainly the harvest failure of last year. It is always difficult for those not versed in the inner working of Soviet politics to ap-

preciate the decisiveness of the agricultural factor in the making of Soviet domestic and foreign policies. Brezhnev's detractors of the conservative side of the Politburo would probably have preferred an attempted rapprochement with China to the policy of intimacy with Washington, for fear of having Soviet communism contaminated by the moon and the New World.

Will the liaison with the U.S. not reveal to all that Soviet Russia is but a second-rate power? The problem of the Russian conservatives is, however, twofold. First, China has neither grain nor computers to sell. Second, in the face of the new American stream of Chinese amiability, the prospects of restoring any kind of a Soviet-

Chinese axis are dim indeed. It is doubtful whether the professional staff within the general staff of the Red Army are Brezhnev's automatic allies.

One can hardly deny the amazing evolution of Soviet-American relations in recent times. Our perception of the great rivalry has undergone a radical change. Only a short time ago, our images were dominated by such things as the threatening might of Soviet power in the Indian Ocean, the massive Soviet presence in Egypt, and the mining of the harbours of North Vietnam by the Americans, to say nothing of the crushing of Czechoslovakia. These have now been replaced by the endless stream of American freighters unloading grain in Odessa and by

the somewhat imaginary future prospect of American tankers shuttling between Vladivostok and San Diego.

So far, the spirit of détente has proved beneficial to the true interests of Israel as well as to those of the Jewish people. Indeed there should be little doubt that a meaningful rapprochement between the United States and the Soviet Union is good for the welfare and peace of the world. The question is whether the Brezhnev majority within the Politburo could survive two bumper crops in the Ukraine.

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GOLDA'S DILEMMA

Ari Rath

GOLDA MEIR'S decision to bow to the will of her party colleagues and to run again for the premiership solves as many problems of Israel's national leadership as it shelves.

It means, first of all, that the Labour Party's veteran leaders prevailed in their quest to separate the issue of the succession from the national elections. As one old-time Mapai functionary in the party machine — the Tel Aviv "Gush" — bluntly put it this week: "Golda's decision means that Pinhas Sapir will be the next Prime Minister."

What the man had in mind was the following scenario: Golda Meir is to step down some time in mid-term of the eighth Knesset, towards the end of 1975 or in 1976. Then the Labour Party's central committee, or perhaps even the convention, will choose its new candidate for the premiership. That Mr. Sapir's supporters would command a comfortable majority in such a vote seems a foregone conclusion.

There can be little doubt that Mrs. Meir faced a number of serious dilemmas, and went through a great deal of soul-searching, before she could bring herself to retire at the peak of her career, and at an age when most political figures in positions of national leadership think of beginning to write their memoirs.

IT IS A strange paradox that a young and dynamic country like Israel should be so conservative in its politics, maintaining practically the same leadership that headed the various parties when the State was established 25 years ago. The average age of its Ministers gives Israel today one of the oldest Cabinets in the world.

Nevertheless, Golda Meir's position today as Israel's number one national leader remains virtually unchallenged. This is chiefly due to her Government's — and indeed her own — achievements in the sphere of defence and foreign policy, which helped carry Israel a very long way from the stormy days of the War of Attrition, at

the height of which Mrs. Meir's Cabinet was formed four years ago.

The same measure of success did not, unfortunately, attend the Prime Minister's efforts in solving the country's internal problems. It is almost a truism by now that the relative quiet on the borders and the lessening of tension in the region have brought Israel's social and economic issues to the fore, even resulting sometimes in social unrest. They are still with us, as urgent as ever.

SO IT IS hardly a wonder that Mrs. Meir did not exactly cherish the thought of having to start another term as Prime Minister, during which the domestic front, with increasing wage demands and a widening social gap, might be expected to take up more and more of the Cabinet's attention. There is also much less glamour in tackling — even solving — some of these pressing but rather mundane problems, than in dealing with the world's ranking leaders or in securing Israel's military deterrent.

But then, Mrs. Meir has been known throughout her over half-century of active political life as one always prepared to roll up her sleeves and do the job that had to be done, however unpopular such a task might be. This was true when the Tel Aviv Labour Council was a hotbed of party intrigue and dissension in the late 'thirties and early 'forties or when she had to take over the Political Department of the pre-State Jewish Agency, practically overnight, when the British Mandatory authorities arrested the entire political leadership of the Yishuv on the "Black Saturday" of June 29, 1946 (only two leaders escaped arrest: David Ben-Gurion, who was in Paris at the time, and Golda Meyerson, presumably because of her American citizenship).

It was Golda who twice went on a secret mission to Amman, Trans-Jordan in 1948, in a desperate attempt to persuade King Hussein's grandfather, the Emir Abdullah, not to join the other Arab rulers in their concerted



effort to wipe out the nascent Jewish State.

And again it was Golda Meir who volunteered to go to the U.S. in the critical days of the 1948 War of Independence to lead an emergency fund-raising mission which yielded what was then regarded as an enormous sum of \$50m. for vital weapons purchases. This was one of the few occasions when she overruled Mr. Ben-Gurion, who had wanted to go himself to raise the money.

Who else but Golda Meir would be sent to man Israel's most difficult diplomatic mission at the time — as the Jewish State's first envoy to Soviet Russia? And who would be called back one year later in 1949, by the then Premier David Ben-Gurion, to take charge of an almost insurmountable task — the housing and providing of jobs for hundreds of thousands of new immigrants — if not Golda Meir, who headed the Labour Ministry during its most difficult seven years.

Then came Mrs. Meir's sudden and dramatic switch to the Foreign Ministry on the eve of the 1966 Sinai campaign, when Mr. Ben-Gurion felt he could no longer carry out his activist policy with the late Foreign Minister Moshe Sharett at his elbow. Golda again stepped into the breach to fight Israel's diplomatic battles in the face of mounting pressure by the two super-powers. She held the post of Foreign Minister until January 1968, when she decided to leave the Cabinet. A short time later, however, she became Secretary-General of Mapai, following the bitter split in the party ranks, which saw Mr. Ben-Gurion for the first time in the opposition, together with Moshe Dayan and Shimon Peres.

Two and a half years later, in July 1968, Mrs. Meir suddenly resigned the post of Secretary-General, in what appeared at the time as her retirement from politics. But after another eight months she again bowed to party wishes and accepted her first nomination for the premiership, following the death of Levi Eshkol.

Is Golda Meir again rolling up her sleeves to do a job that has to be done, even though it may become unpopular — if the current spate of strikes and labour unrest can be taken as an indication? Is it her success as Premier for over four years that keeps her going? Or is she, mainly motivated by the realization that she is the only person who can hold together the coalition of estranged factions which is the Labour Party today?

It is perhaps a combination of all three elements that made her announce last Sunday her readiness to serve another term as Prime Minister. But it is on the ground of threatened party unity that the heaviest pressure was brought to bear on her to agree to run again.

IT IS NO coincidence therefore that Defence Minister Moshe

Dayan was among the very first to have been informed by Mrs. Meir, well in advance of her public announcement, that she would continue in office after the October elections. Significantly, it was also reported shortly afterwards that Mrs. Meir and Mr. Dayan would meet soon to discuss a number of outstanding party problems, in an attempt to clear the air before the election campaign got under way.

Mr. Dayan has gone on record several times recently as saying that there were certain basic policy principles from which he could not budge, and that he and his ex-Rafi colleagues in the Labour Party would not take an active part in the campaign unless and until the issues involved were first clarified. Although one very important question has been settled this week with Mrs. Meir's announcement that she will, in effect, run again for Premier, there are still a number of sticky problems which need to be settled — and acted upon.

One of these is the party's election platform, particularly with regards to policy in the administered territories. What was dubbed four years ago the "oral law" — in deference to the party's moderate and dovish wing which objected to having geographical concepts explicitly written into the platform — has long since become part and parcel of the party's and the Government's policy guidelines. Thus the concept of "strategic borders" coined at the time by Mr. Dayan has in effect become official policy.

WHAT HAS not been spelled out, and clearly requires fresh formulation, is the next Government's policy in the administered areas, in the absence of peace. During the recent "great debate" on this issue in the Labour Party, Mr. Dayan and ex-Auditor Ha'avoda leader Israel Galili both put forward the activist view that Jewish settlement, particularly in the uninhabited areas of Judea and Samaria, should be stepped up, and that the Israel Government should regard itself as the sole authority responsible for the welfare of the Arab population in the territories until a peace settlement was reached. These views were firmly opposed by Finance Minister Pinhas Sapir, Foreign Minister Abba Eban and in large measure also by Deputy Prime Minister Yigal Alon.

In her summing-up speech, Mrs. Meir was very careful not to tip the scales either way, maintaining a seemingly neutral posture that was not quite in accord with her known views which are rather closer to Mr. Galili's and Mr. Dayan's, than to those of other Cabinet Ministers. But this was before she had decided to run again. Now that she has made her decision, Mrs. Meir will have to spell out her own views far more clearly. For his part, Mr. Dayan is known to insist on drawing up a policy and action programme that will fully commit the next Government, and it will

not be easy just to do a patch-job on the election platform.

Another crucial point of discussion is the make-up of the "team" that is to carry out the party's programme. It is no secret that Labour's present Knesset faction, put together four years ago chiefly by Mr. Sapir and his supporters in the ex-Mapai wing, has a majority of "doves" who often do not share Prime Minister Meir's views. There were occasions during the past four years, in a number of crucial policy confrontations with Washington, when Mrs. Meir felt a very definite lack of support by her own party.

One may assume that Mr. Dayan will urge her now to take a more active part in drawing up the list of the Labour Party candidates for the eighth Knesset, with a view to giving a broader representation to the activist elements of the ex-Mapai wing who have been kept back until now by the party machine. This, it should be noted, is not merely a question of how many ex-Rafi members will make the next Knesset, because they are in any case a minority within the party. And it would be of particular importance in the event that Mrs. Meir decides not to complete a full four-year term after all, despite indications by her that this is indeed what she intends to do.

Needless to say, the same consideration applies, even more forcefully, to the choice of Labour Party Ministers in Mrs. Meir's next Cabinet. She has thrown out hints that she would like to keep the Cabinet as it is, presumably to avoid getting involved in too many personal problems. But there is the question of at least three ex-Mapai Ministers, Yoram Shimshon Shapiro, Zeev Shalev and Haim Gvati, who have already announced their decision to leave. There is also the question of Cabinet post for former Washington Ambassador Yitzhak Rabin, and the future of Labour Minister Yosef Almog, under pressure to run for Mayor in Haifa.

THE CORDIALITY which marked the working relationship between Mrs. Meir and Mr. Dayan over the past four years was markedly changed when the Prime Minister changed her mind at the last moment, at Mr. Sapir's insistence, on the issue of Government-controlled Jewish land purchase in the West Bank. Only two hours before Cabinet session, she rejected a compromise proposal made by close associate Justice Minister Shapir, which enjoyed Mr. Dayan's support and to which Mrs. Meir had earlier assented. Mr. Dayan regarded this as a grave setback.

But then, this was also before Mrs. Meir had made up her mind to run for Premier. It may be that in a state of indecision she preferred to a new policy. On the personal and party level, Mr. Dayan is also known to harbor some grievance over the fact that during these four years Mrs. Meir has hardly ever taken him into her confidence on party matters or on political appointments, though the two of them met regularly to consult on affairs of state. All these problems cannot simply be shelved in the hazy name of the status quo.

WHEN GOLDA MEIR took the helm of Israel's national leadership over four years ago, she made a wholly new start: she became truly national figure and stayed away as much as possible from petty party politics. One of the major dilemmas has been, still is, how to reconcile her policy beliefs with narrow party loyalties. The forging of the kind of party unity that will not depend chiefly on her own personal pact, but can be carried forward to the next generation in power, will be one of the big challenges of Mrs. Meir's next term as Prime Minister. The future of her leadership will depend on how she meets it.

Keep Zurich clean!

Ephraim Kishon

WE FIRST CLASHED with the supernatural cleanliness of Switzerland on the famous Schweizerstrasse in Zurich. It had gone into one of the department stores lining the street, taken the escalator to the fourth floor, and bought two precisely turned crown puffs packed in a little paper plates. On the way down we opened the package, and walking to our left, swallowed the cakes greedily. They were delicious. But when we heard a big shout someone came running after us.

"Schuldigung," a well-dressed gentleman panted, "you lost your plates!"

With that he held out the absolute-stained paper plates to us with the wrapping paper, which we had thoughtlessly tossed away at the climax of our enjoyment.

"Schuldigung," I replied to our conductor, "We haven't 'lost' them."

"Then what?"

"What do you mean, then?"

"How come I found it on the ground?"

"Take schon," the wife said, "they took the sticky papers from the gentleman's hand and buried me away."

"Have you gone out of your mind?" the little woman hissed.

"Look around!"

I looked around and reeled with shock of it. Only now did I realize that we were in clean Switzerland's cleanest city and in the city's most antiseptic quarter, the road and on the pavement there was not a trace of litter.

At worst there were a few pale stains which had not yet come out in the scrubbing. In the distance an impeccably dressed sweeper kept chasing a few lazily rolling dust specks. And I had dared to pollute this immaculately clean pavement with my dirty paper! It was sacrilege!

I carefully folded the paper plates in such a way that the sticky parts faced inwards, then looked around, greatly perplexed.

"All right," I said, "Still I can't carry this on me wherever I go. After all, we'll be in Switzerland for two weeks."

"Keep your shirt on," the little one calmed me. "Somewhere we'll find a place where there is litter, so that we can dispose of the plates legally."

She made this statement at 11 a.m., and by 2 p.m. I was still in possession of the gooey thing. If we had found just one tiny slip of paper, we would have unhesitatingly mated our bundle to it, but we did not find even a piece of confetti. In the end we boarded a tramcar, sat down in a corner, next to the open window, and at a curve, deep in conversation, instinctively, with a careless flick of our wrist...

Screech!!!

The conductor slammed on the brakes.

"Danke sehr!" I nimbly jumped off the tram and picked up our lost valuables.

"Very kind of you," I thanked the conductor as he started the tram. "Luckily nothing has happened to them..."

By then we were already reaching for the panic button. With the courage of the desperate I while expressing our deep-felt gratitude, I told him I would take



© Interpress Film "Attention"

man sitting next to me, and asked him what would he do, if he were stuck with, let's say, a piece of dirty paper and would like to get rid of it. The old gentleman it in an envelope and mail it to Israel.

"All right," this the old gentleman, "but what are they going to do with it there?"

"They'll throw it into the Jordan," the wife opined, whereupon the old gentleman nodded understandingly, and after a sentimental farewell we got off in the suburbs. My idea was to wait for the fall of darkness, and then bury the bundle under a tree.

However, we found all trees girdled with iron fencing, to prevent the burying of refuse...

We strolled back towards the centre of the city and there, on a lamppost, a cute little dustbin with an inscription reading:

"Keep Zurich clean, drop your

advantage of his kind offer only in an emergency as I had thought of a simpler method for getting rid of the nuisance: I would put it in an envelope and mail it to Israel.

"All right," this the old gentleman, "but what are they going to do with it there?"

"They'll throw it into the Jordan," the wife opined, whereupon the old gentleman nodded understandingly, and after a sentimental farewell we got off in the suburbs. My idea was to wait for the fall of darkness, and then bury the bundle under a tree.

However, we found all trees girdled with iron fencing, to prevent the burying of refuse...

We strolled back towards the centre of the city and there, on a lamppost, a cute little dustbin with an inscription reading:

"Keep Zurich clean, drop your

refuse here!" At the end of our tether we stumbled over to the bin and with a relieved smile dropped in our infamous burden...

"Schuldigung," a policeman remarked behind our backs, "kindly take that thing back! This is a brand-new bin. Let's keep it clean!"

"But," I said in a daze, "but it says here to drop in the refuse!"

"The refuse, yes. But no litter!"

I stuck in my arm up to the elbow and fished out the little parcel. A strange heat flushed my cheeks and my teeth started chattering.

"Listen," I croaked to the little one, "I'm going to eat that damn thing!"

"Don't be silly," the saintly woman replied, "you won't take that abomination into your mouth."

Just then we were passing an exclusive restaurant, so we walked in and ran into the headwaiter, who immediately discovered the little parcel.

"Waste paper?" the headwaiter asked. "Shall we cook it?"

"Yes," I muttered. "Well done, please..."

"The usual way," the headwaiter said, then placed the thing on a silver platter and hurried away to the kitchen. Fearing the worst, I fidgeted about on my chair, because the cooking in Swiss restaurants is rather colourless. Ten minutes later, a waiter brought in the little parcel: they had fried it, then smothered it in dil sauce. I took a bit and spat it out.

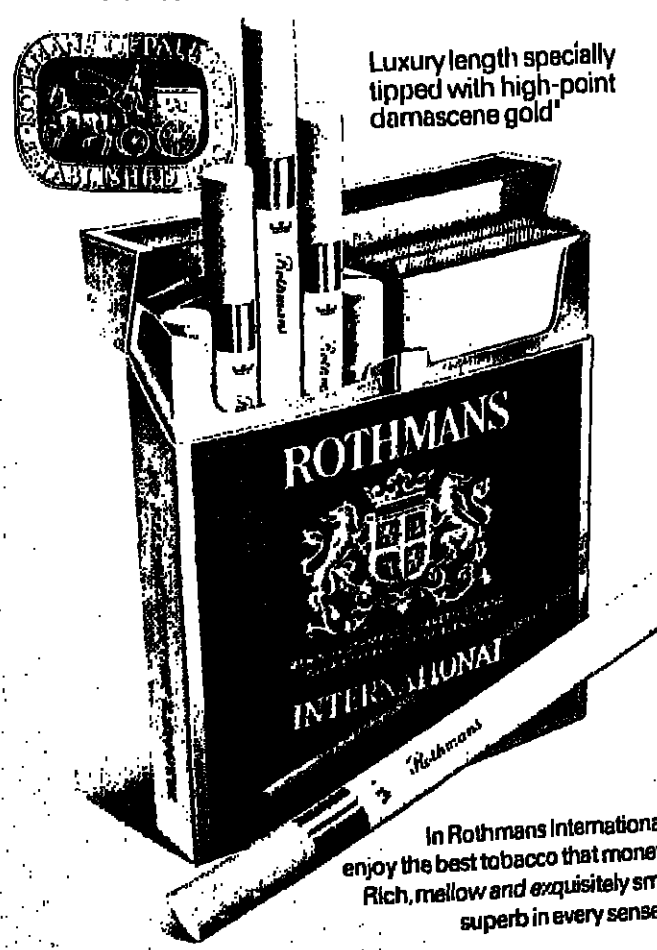
"It's burnt," I shouted, "disgusting!"

With that we jumped up and left.

Before our mind's eye there appeared good old Dizengoff Street in Tel Aviv, with the brilliant sunshine of our country pleasantly reflecting itself in the thousands of nice heaps of glittering litter.

Translated by Yohanan Goldman (by arrangement with "Ma'ariv")

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300,000 white mice

Modern biological and medical science cannot do without experimentation on animals. The proper care of these animals is the loving concern of the recently-founded Israel Zootechnical Association, discussed here by HELGA DUDMAN.

BRAIN ENERGY Metabolism in Various Behavioural Situations and "Intestinal Absorption Measurements in Situ," the titles of two papers published recently by Israeli scientists, do not relate directly — as one might have expected — to things happening inside of you and me.

They are, to be sure, indirectly related to human phenomena; but the two papers describe experiments made on animals — rats, both cases — and the quartering in which they appeared in that the Israel Zootechnical Association, an organization founded only six years ago "for persons engaged in the breeding of laboratory animals, who work in animals in research institutions, universities, laboratories, and breeding farms, as well as anyone whose work is connected with the above." It has about 150 members, but probably twice that number work in laboratory animals in Israel.

which, according to the International Committee for Laboratory Animals, is "high on the list of countries breeding and using such animals and ahead of many large nations."

In Rehovot, I recently met two of the Association's founding members — Ephraim Benhar, of the Isotope Department of the Weizmann Institute and editor of its quarterly, and Menahem Benhar, a pharmacist by training, charge of the laboratory animal unit at Beilinson Hospital, and a member of the quarterly's editorial board. Both are concerned with raising standards in their profession, and both like animals.

Mr. Benhar has a poodle at home. Mr. Rosen is waiting for his young son to be old enough to look after a dog.

At the Weizmann Institute's main lounge, where we met, there were plenty of scientists in view but not a single animal, no indication at all of one of the surprising facts I learned: that not far from where we sat, the Institute's laboratory animal breeding facilities produce no less than 300,000 mice a year, some of which are sold to other institutions, and that no less than 80 Institute personnel are employed caring for them and for the other animals kept in Rehovot for experimental purposes. In addition to that swarm of mice, carefully propagated for generations to produce desired genetic purity and desired, when required, by Caesarean operation to insure sterile offspring, Weizmann Institute also breeds rats, dogs, cats, guinea-pigs, hamsters, monkeys, chickens, and even electric fish.

Everything in the world grows more and more complicated, and the job of the man — or woman — who takes care of laboratory animals is no exception. It is no longer just a matter of cleaning cages (the Weizmann Institute, by the way, has a machine which cleans through 1,200 cages every day) and throwing food at the animals, so do the tasks of



Caesarean being performed on a rat under sterile conditions.



the people handling them. Weighing of diets, the injection of chemicals, separation of new lecturers from breeding mothers, the psychological and physiological reactions of animals which the "zootechnician" must be trained to understand "so that he doesn't go running to the scientist in charge every ten minutes," endocrinology, experimental models, and so on.

"Zootechnology" is thus a developing profession, requiring new personnel — "and people with preferably a high school education." Mr. Benhar believes that suitable candidates may be found among new immigrants — especially from Russia. "We know that the Russians have high standards at their facilities for experimental animals," he said, adding that these immigrants represent a modern departure from the traditional aversion to animals, once prevalent among Eastern European Jews.

Some of the animals maintained by the Weizmann Institute.



enzymes of the respiratory chain in the mitochondria... uses a "learning" animal and a "control" animal in identical "Skinner Boxes" for learning and stress experiments, which contain complicated bits of equipment such as peristaltic pumps, mercury manometers with electrodes, electronic relays, and so on.

Dealing with all this is obviously not a job for unskilled labour. One of the purposes of our organization is to train professional staff by giving courses, and thus to raise the level of work," said Mr. Benhar. "Since our inception, we have already given five basic courses and an advanced one, both in conjunction with the Ministry of Labour, which awards certificates upon completion." The advanced course — 140 hours of lectures and laboratory practice — is on a challenging high level. All lecturers are academicians, some professors and subjects include anatomy, physiology, embryology and histology, behaviour, genetics, breeding, microbes and parasites as factors in disease, endocrinology, experimental models, and so on.

An institution which practises "false economies" on facilities for (Continued on page 13)

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Checking the reproductive cycle of rats in the Institute's Biodynamics Department.

(Continued from page 11)
animals may actually be thrown away money: "when you calculate the cost of an experiment, the cost of an animal is very often no more than 1 or 2 per cent. So what is the point of risking the lives of the results of an experiment by maintaining the animal improperly?"
The editorial in the latest issue of the Association's quarterly journal, with the subject of cruelty to animals, states: "The Association was founded in 1908 to maintain humane laws towards animals. In the past, the majority of scientists and technicians, are fully aware of its importance. In Israel, very few attempts have been made in the past to draw public attention to the moral obligations of humane treatment of animals in the laboratory. But it is to be hoped that in the near future this will be raised again vigorously."
The editorial maintains that the moral and practical considerations dictate that every one who adheres to the principles of humane treatment of animals, and who observes that

otherwise, certain "parties... concerned for the prevention of cruelty to animals" might make claims which could "impose severe restrictions on progressive scientific work."
While the editors scrupulously refrain from naming names, the implications are perfectly clear to me, for I have not forgotten the public mini-debate between the Dean of Natural Sciences at Bar-Ilan University, Dr. Milton

Sprecher, and the Secretary of the Israel Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, Mrs. Hilda Friedstein. At issue were the conditions under which dogs, cats, and other animals have long been kept at the campus laboratories: far below acceptable levels, according to the S.P.C.A. Not the proper business of the Society, according to Dr. Sprecher, who described it as "more interested in publicity for itself than in the conditions of

the animals." The spokesman for Bar-Ilan University (which is anxious to open a medical school), when I asked him for a comment, made the rather remarkable one that it seemed to him "not the business of The Jerusalem Post." It was therefore a pleasure to meet with Mr. Rosen, and Mr. Benhar, and to make it my business to learn about their association's activities.

bers — a far cry from the "kind society ladies," the term used by Dr. Sprecher in a statement to The Jerusalem Post — include Mr. M. Shoenbaum of the Veterinary Institute at Beit Dagan; R. Amos of the Dept. of Zoology at Tel Aviv University; A. Semoocha of the Israel Institute for Biological Research; A. Cohen of the Weizmann Institute, and A. Kan of the Animal House at the Hebrew University. Bar-Ilan is conspicuous by its absence; and of the many institutions now maintaining animals for experimental purposes — hospitals, universities, research stations, even some kibbutzim — Bar-Ilan is the only one which has never sent staff members to courses run by the Association. (Some 80 members at other institutions have received certificates as "Zoo-technicians" after attending Association courses.)

Some of the layman's reactions are summed up in this little story which Mr. Rosen told me: "A young woman — a new immigrant, by the way — came to us and said she was interested in enrolling in our elementary course. She had always liked animals and kept pets, and thought she might like this new profession. I asked whether she knew that killing animals would be part of the job. No, she hadn't known that, and it took her aback. Then I explained that one of the many things we teach is the humane method of killing animals, when sacrificing is required by the experiment." She thought it over, decided to take the course — and is doing very well."
And, added Mr. Rosen, who has been working with animals for 13 years, "Most of our problems are with people. When I want to get away from the frustrations and difficulties, I find it very soothing to spend time with the animals."

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Opening Session:

Wednesday, June 27, 1973, at 10.00 a.m. in the Churchill Auditorium.
Lectures by General Amos Horev, Chief Scientist, Ministry of Defence, and Dr. Nicholas Perrone, Director, Structural Mechanics Programme, Office of Naval Research, U.S.A.

Parallel Sessions

2.00-3.15 a.m. Dynamics, Transport Phenomena in Biomedical Engineering, Modern Technologies in Industry, Engineering Design, Turbo Machinery, Plastic Forming, and Friction.

8.30-5.10 p.m. Grinding, Fluid Dynamics, Control, Engineering and Computers, Turbo Machinery, Fatigue.

Thursday, June 28, 1973.
8.30-10.20 a.m. Numerical Control, Fluid Dynamics, Control, Bio-Engineering, Internal Combustion Engines, Strength of Materials.

General Session. Discussion on "Mass Transportation" with D. Zaslavski, Technion — Chairman.

2.00-3.05 p.m. K. Tantlinger, Executive Vice-President, Rohr Co., Calif. U. Ben-Mphrah, Deputy Director General, Ministry of Transport.

M. Horowitz, Director of Transportation Planning Team. Unconventional Machining, Heat Transfer, Mechanical Systems, The Engineer and Industry.

3.30 p.m. Closing Session. Discussion on "The Metal Industry in Israel" with

- H. Bala, General Manager, Soltam — Chairman
- S. Eban, Col. (ret.) Deputy Director in charge of production, Ministry of Defence
- Y. Rom, Head of Metal and Electronics Department, Ministry of Commerce
- S. Wertheimer, General Manager, Iskar.

On Wednesday, June 27, 1973, at 8 p.m. in the "Dan Carmel" Hotel, a festive dinner will take place. Lecture by Mrs. S. Aloni.
Registration Fee: IL60 For further information contact:
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The Feast of St. John

Sylvia Mann



JOHN THE BAPTIST, forerunner of Jesus, whose birthday is celebrated next Sunday, June 24, was according to tradition born in the village of Ein Karem, just outside Jerusalem.

Today, the village has become a sought-after residential suburb of the capital. Barely 7 kilometres from the heart of the city, Ein Karem is nowadays accessible by bus.

Driving down the valley from Mount Herzl, veteran Israelis can observe how greatly the view has changed since 1948. Ein Karem's small, rough-stone dwellings are being rebuilt and modernized, gardens are being laid out and terraces reclaimed. The convents and churches, the spires and minarets, blend with the dark green of the pines and the silvery olive trees into a picturesque and serene landscape.

MARY'S WELL, or Ein Karem, the Spring of the Vineyard, is still as it always was, the hub of the settlement. In pagan times the water nymphs were certainly worshipped here, but today a mosque and minaret stand above the spring.

On a narrow side street off the main road, the gateway of the Franciscan Church of John's Nativity, built over what is traditionally believed to have been the home of Elizabeth and Zechariah, parents of John the Baptist. Dominating the compound is the church, set high above the remains of an earlier construction. When the visitor rings the bell, a brown-habited monk will take him into the impressive Crusader basilica with its huge square medieval pillars covered at a later date with blue-and-white tiles. The section of 12th-century stone-inlaid mosaic flooring in front of the central altar, and the steps in the left-hand (northern) aisle

descending into the Grotto of St. John, the legendary birthplace of the Forerunner, should be noted.

Another Crusader stone-mosaic paves the grotto, and a painting above the altar depicts the infant's circumcision and the moment when Zechariah spoke after being struck dumb on hearing the annunciation. Dating from 1698, a series of five unusual marble bas-reliefs show scenes from the life of St. John, while religious paintings by Spanish artists, mostly from the 17th and 18th centuries, hang on the church walls.

In the crypt beneath the church are remnants of far older structures. Earliest are the remains of a Herodian villa, then a patch of coloured mosaic from an early Byzantine chapel with stylized leaves forming a cross. According to the 427 CE edict of the Byzantine emperor Theodosius, it was forbidden to use the cross as a design underfoot, so that the lowered symbol should not be trodden upon, and it is therefore thought that the floor was laid previous to this date.

On a slightly higher level, the pavement of the Chapel of the Martyrs was unearthed during building operations in 1898. (Scientific excavations, under the direction of Father S. Salfer, were carried out only in 1941.) Believed to date from the fifth or sixth century, the pattern is focused around a Greek inscription enclosed by four vivid panels of birds. The inscription reads, "Hail Martyrs of God," and is said to be a memorial to the monks massacred by the Samaritans between the years 521-528 CE.

A statue of Venus-Aphrodite found here bears out that the church arose above a pagan shrine — possibly one of those erected by Roman emperor He-



The Church of the Nativity of St. John. (Below) The Church of the Visitation. The mosaic shows Mary's journey to Ein Karem.



drian over Christian sites in an attempt to blot out the new religion. Replaced by Byzantine chapels which were destroyed by the Persians in 614 CE, many of the sanctuaries, including those in Ein Karem, were restored by the Crusaders only to be razed again by the Saracens. Abandoned and neglected, the Church of the Nativity of St. John was no more than a stable when, about 1874, the Franciscans obtained possession of the ruins despite active opposition from the Moslem villagers.

A FOOTPATH along the side of the valley near Mary's Well leads to the lovely Franciscan Church of the Visitation. Designed by the Italian architect Antonio Barluzzi in 1938, the Church stands on the site of the summer house of Elizabeth and Zechariah, whom Mary of Nazareth paid a last visit to her Jerusalem cousin. In 1938, the Church stands on the site of the summer house of Elizabeth and Zechariah, whom Mary of Nazareth paid a last visit to her Jerusalem cousin. In 1938, the Church stands on the site of the summer house of Elizabeth and Zechariah, whom Mary of Nazareth paid a last visit to her Jerusalem cousin.

Barluzzi's reconstruction of the cave recalls the simple dwelling in the rock-face shelters a stone's throw from the site of the infant John's birth. Herod's soldiers carrying out the master's command to kill all the boys in the area, the mosaic depicts Mary fleeing to the east, with the infant John in her arms. The mosaic is a masterpiece of Barluzzi's art, showing Mary's journey to Ein Karem. The mosaic is a masterpiece of Barluzzi's art, showing Mary's journey to Ein Karem.

OUTSIDE the wrought-iron gate of the Church of the Visitation lies a magnificent vista of the age-old hills of Ein Karem. The Stone Age families lived in caves close to the springs and ate wild berries and animals caught by the father-hunter. Thousands of rainless years passed, dry springs disappeared and the cave people drifted away until the Stone Age, when the climate proved and Man began to plough and harvest and to domesticate cattle, becoming less dependent on his environment and more on his own efforts.

With the dawn of written history, about 5,000 years ago, the Canaanites, who worked the soil and devised new methods of agriculture.

More than a thousand years later the Israelites under Joshua the warrior leader, entered the Promised Land. They tilled the hills; dug canals and cisterns, and grew corn, figs, pomegranates, olives and grapes. All found in this day in the vicinity of Ein Karem which flourished through the centuries of Jewish sovereignty, and early Christian days and

THE MAGIC OF THE MARIONETTES

Mark Segal



(Left) Eric Smith and (below) "Peter" and some of his companions.



such a success on its recent tour here. Indeed Eric Smith was instrumental in bringing over the Little Angel Theatre and acted as their impresario in a voluntary capacity. He did so because by the middle of last year he had resolved to go ahead with his plans for his own puppet company, and thought the best way of building up an audience was to invite a first-class group to perform here.

AN all-round artist, Eric Smith made a name for himself in commercial art and design in South Africa, before coming here, where he concentrated on designing stage sets, including the decor for "Butterflies are Free," "Katakata" and "Promises, Promises" (produced by Gloria Godik); Haimah's "What the Butler Saw"; the original Jerusalem Khan production of "Dr. Faustus"; "Princess Yvonne" for the Cameri; "Women Beware Women" for the Haifa Municipal Theatre; and two plays for the State Children's Theatre. He also designed sets for four Eilat Dor ballets and also created the programmes for their international tours. In addition, Eric Smith has designed record covers, worked on the Army Exhibition of 1967 and pioneered batik work.

But his first love was puppets and he demonstrated his talents a few years ago when creating a huge (8.5 metres high) fire-breathing dragon out of paper mache for a Leonard Schach production at the Cameri. More recently he did the puppets and the sets for the Gary Bertini Chamber Ensemble's production of De Falla's "Don Pedro's Puppet Show" — also directed by Leonard Schach.

ERIC Smith speaks with respect of this country's pioneer puppeteer, the late Dr. Paul Levi, whose "Wooden Troupe" (Lahakat Ha'etz) was outstanding. It was Dr. Levi, Yosef Milo, to work with him in his puppet theatre until he left the troupe to become a producer. "Levi died a lonely old man four years ago. I remember visiting him in the home he had converted from a garage."

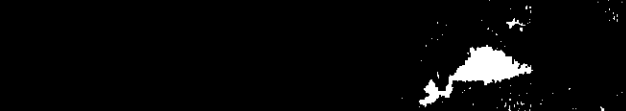
In the course of his drive to launch a puppet theatre in Tel Aviv Deputy Mayor Elyahu Speizer who is in charge of youth culture and sports. At first he was offered the use of the Mifal Hapais stage, but at their final meeting, it turned out that the Municipality is subsidizing three puppet theatres run by Soviet immigrants which have yet to put on public shows.

He continued carving and making marionettes and puppets until he found his own "angel" in the person of Miriam Etzioni, an independent theatrical producer (Yuval Theatre). He is not accepting a salary until the puppet company succeeds. For the "Carnival" and "Peter and the Wolf" Eric and his team have created 62 puppets. "But our show is not just for children," he declares. "Let's say our appeal is to the unsophisticated young and to sophisticated adults."

George Leonof

I WAS AT the Suedbahnhof, Vienna's southern railway terminus, together with a large party of Jewish Agency workers, to meet the noon express as it rolled in on June 10. The number of immigrants was already known — reported by telephone some two hours earlier from Hohenau, the Austro-Czech border station. Even so, there was a look of disbelief on the faces of some Agency officials as the sealed Soviet coach was unlocked and

low down. We try the handles of the coach door at both ends, intending to ride back in it, but they are locked. Vilchinsky asks the pyjamaed passenger to call the other four immigrants for a quick briefing. But the man hesitates because "they are still asleep." The Agency man agrees they should not be aroused, quickly explains that he will be on the train in an adjacent wagon, that the train



The Jewish Agency, for has done a great deal to vate Schoenau's building equip them to accommo-



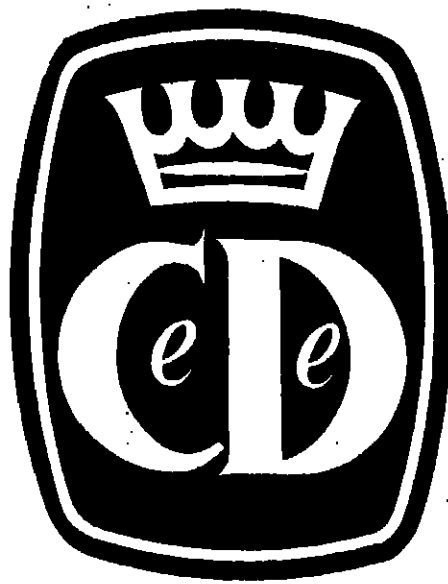
Israel-bound migrants. At Senegau they are briefed, interviewed, classified professionally and informed of job opportunities. Members of academic professions are directed to absorption centres, usually in the coastal cities. Heavy luggage which arrives after their departure for Israel is inspected at the railway station, damaged crates repaired and shipped in containers from Italian ports.

One of the most basic improvements needed at Schoenau was in the luggage-handling department. Previously, immigrants had complaints about the handling of their belongings on the way to Lod. Now, a whole section concerns itself with the sorting, repacking where necessary, and dispatch of the luggage. Within hours of arrival the newcomers are asked to check the belongings they accompanied them on the

On the flight to Israel, each passenger is allowed 40 kg. of baggage. The excess is packed into containers and shipped usually via Trieste.

Heavy luggage which arrives after their departure for Israel is inspected at the railway station, damaged crates repaired and shipped in containers from Italian ports.

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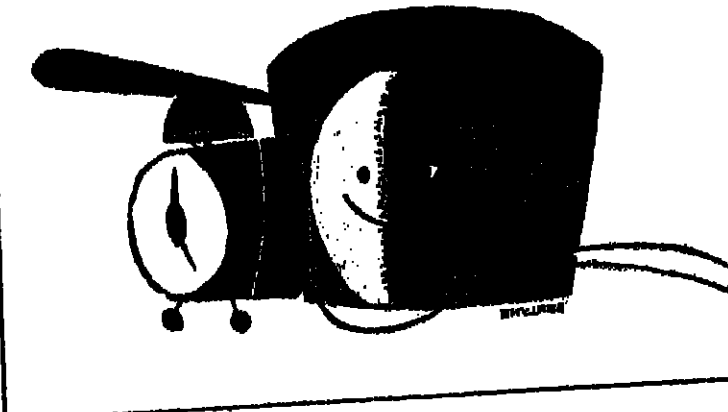


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kitchen knife, check that the blade is inserted deep into the handle; if attached near the blade end of the handle, it is not as strong. Sharp knives should be hung on a magnetic rack, or at least kept in a drawer separate from other cutlery. A home knife-sharpener is highly recommended. Mrs. Kollet did not think much of my method of sharpening knives on the inside of the oven door — it works but it's bad for the oven.

The premises include a model modern formula kitchen displaying a wide range of recommended kitchen tools and utensils for efficient cookery. The organizers stress that "the exhibit is not intended as a recommendation of any particular manufacturer's merchandise." Indeed, one of my criticisms of the display is that it does not include the prices of the utensils shown, and one has



to inquire even as to whether any given item is locally-made or an import. (Most items are local, except where it was felt there was no adequate domestic product. I took exception to the display of a foreign-made Kenwood food mixer, and was told that "this one belongs to the regular equipment of the Test Kitchen" and that "Amcor promises to send us one of its mixers for display.")

An explanation of the kitchen display is provided by Test Kitchen director Hannah Kollet. It is her personal opinion the display could be very instructive to brides-to-be — especially advice from their mothers as to just how much help the husband will be to experience the new housewife, who, after all, most of their kitchen equipment and are not about to replace for new. Many of us too, are pretty conservative about the type of potato-peeler we prefer, and don't like to be told that the other type is more efficient. Still, other type-minded housewife can find things to interest her, and questions to ask about the proper use and care of various cooked utensils.

At the opening of the exhibition — attended by consumer organization activists — Mrs. Kolb gave some useful tips on purchase and care of kitchen knives and scissors. Before buying a lan-

equipment this way." Heloise suggests you put the excess items in a bag in a closet; if you don't go into the bag for a week, then it's evidence that you can do without these gadgets. If you feel better, keep them packed away in reserve. Many of us in Israel do this kind of kitchen soul-searching every year before Passover. It is refreshing to get

The Hix-Kurt Consumer Authority exhibition also features a smoky corner devoted to packaging and its defects. Principally, it charges a variety of manufacturers with making the boxes deceptively larger than the contents. Fancy-wrapped examples are the most blatant, but some types of biscuits and soap powders are also implicated. This is not a large exhibit, but it does and does not hide the brand names. Its main lesson is that the customer should compare the weight listings on the boxes, not just look at the size of the packages.

TOYS, BABY DIAPERS and children's underwear are the themes of the mobile exhibition prepared by the independent Israel Consumers' Association. Tel Aviv, Nahariya and Haifa will appear next week in Jerusalem (Sunday, June 24), Sderot (June 25), Rehovot (June 26).

WITH THE exhibit, the Consumers Association has prepared a Hebrew-language guide to toy buying (price ILI). Most of it contains general information on types of toys suitable for various age-groups. Again, I would have preferred to see more specific criticism and some generalities. The booklet does quote parents as saying that the imports generally have a smoother, stronger finish than locally made toys - and are worth the extra cost. I find this true of imports from Europe, not from the Far East.

One observation from personal experience is that most toys are not bought by parents, but gifts by relatives and friends. I think I can count on one hand the toys I have bought for my daughters (aged two and four) and the toys I have given to others, such as tricycles and doll strollers. They have countless toys of dubious value contributed by all sorts of well-wishers, some of whom have no children of their own and no idea what to buy. And like most parents, I can buy, they have together many toys and when they really prefer to play with non-toys such as kitchen utensils or Mumma's dhoti.

If I could ask for one todd
age toy of local manufacture,
would be a set of sturdy wood
building blocks. I do not thi
plastic is the answer, and I
fer the imported wooden blo
from Eastern Europe. If we
start making them here, why
with Alef-Bet letters so the
can learn as they play? It sh
make a good export item
Jewish children abroad.

MORE USEFUL than the toy
hobby is the Consumers Asses-
sion's report on comparative
sheet of baby diapers. The
printed sheet, which accom-
plices a product display, reports
air product as the best
around buy, as "strongest
cheapest." (They cost \$11.55
half-don — other brands
high as \$12.50.) However
report criticizes the general
of attention to good finish
the edging of diapers, and i
respectively "Barcol Munstang"
out best by far. A more
out report on the napkin

in the kitchen before to get is promised.

In the display of children's underwear, the most interesting is that printed designs on panties and vests add an extra 20 per cent to the price. Extra may be worth while, mothers of clothes-conscious girls, but it is good to keep in mind. I buy most of my children's underwear off open stock at the Carmel Market, at about the price of similar garments elsewhere, and I am not overworked and stressed if they do not like it ever.

In all its shows — except Jerusalem — the Consumer toy exhibition accompanied by a demonstration light dairy meals for cooks prepared by WIZO cooking parts. This will interest who like to try new utilizing inexpensive fruit of the season.

In retrospect, none of summer exhibits is really rave notice. On the they are steps in the right and Haifa, and the consumer free hour spare can find time at each

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Entente cordiale

Helene Taragan

"OUR BREAKFASTS and teas are typically English, but our lunches and dinners are very French. You see, we have achieved our own 'Entente Cordiale'." says French-born Flora Groult; in the literary arena as the otherwise known as Mrs. Bernard Ledwidge, wife of the British Ambassador in Israel. Mr. Ledwidge puts it that he and his wife have managed to take the best of their two countries, not only as far as food is concerned, but also with regard to clothes: she buys her clothes in Paris, of course, and he in London. And Mr. Ledwidge adds: "The atmosphere is definitely a mixture of French and English; it often happens that I speak to my wife in French and she answers in English." The Ambassador likes this mixture of two civilizations and he regrets only one thing: as his wife is a writer (in French), she must periodically make short trips to Paris for professional reasons, but, he adds smilingly, the reunions are always very pleasant.

To be both an ambassador's wife and a writer perforce involves certain difficulties which Flora Groult seems to solve easily: "A woman always has to harmonize. She is like an orchestra. She belongs to various worlds — that of a mother and a wife, and, in my case, view of the deceived wife and position and a writer. And that since a writer must necessarily obey a certain discipline, it is easier for me than for others to undertake my various roles." But of all these characters, who is the real Flora Groult? She made her first appearance in the literary arena as the first three novels in collaboration with her sister Benoit. In her latest book, she describes her heroine (whom she resembles) as blond and plump, but in her other works, she appears as a really candid and romantic woman. "You consider me naive?" she asks. "But you have the same erroneous opinion of me as my sister. In our first book, 'Le Journal d'un 4 Mains' (Diary Duo), she greatly exaggerated the silliness and ingenuousness of the character I was supposed to be. I was the more she thought I was, the more she thought I rang true. She carefully recorded all my nonsense and claimed for herself the noble role of the eldest with all the abilities and intellectual maturity which she happily refused me. Thus, the Flora of 'Diary Duo' is surely not the Flora of today. Anyhow, naïveté wears away with the years... and if I could define myself, I would say that I am first and foremost a passionately involved person."



But she denies that her novels are autobiographical. "Le Feminin Pluriel" describes a love affair and a wife, and, in my case, view of the deceived wife and position and a writer. And that since a writer must necessarily obey a certain discipline, it is easier for me than for others to undertake my various roles." But of all these characters, who is the real Flora Groult? She made her first appearance in the literary arena as the first three novels in collaboration with her sister Benoit. In her latest book, she describes her heroine (whom she resembles) as blond and plump, but in her other works, she appears as a really candid and romantic woman. "You consider me naive?" she asks. "But you have the same erroneous opinion of me as my sister. In our first book, 'Le Journal d'un 4 Mains' (Diary Duo), she greatly exaggerated the silliness and ingenuousness of the character I was supposed to be. I was the more she thought I was, the more she thought I rang true. She carefully recorded all my nonsense and claimed for herself the noble role of the eldest with all the abilities and intellectual maturity which she happily refused me. Thus, the Flora of 'Diary Duo' is surely not the Flora of today. Anyhow, naïveté wears away with the years... and if I could define myself, I would say that I am first and foremost a passionately involved person."

sum total of our joint and separate work, the end of the road in a way — woman at 60! And we are therefore in no great hurry."

Flora Groult's many women fans tend to recognize themselves in her characters. Does she think she represents today's French woman? "You know, men also have been interested in our novels. And they have written to us. But they complain that we did not display enough pity and tenderness towards them. In their opinion, we used a scalpel to cut them up. But I believe that, in my last book, 'Maxime or the Rent,' I did indeed describe today's woman, who acts for other reasons than the traditional ones. A woman who leaves... Once, the man left and the woman stayed behind."

Can it then be said that "Maxime or the Rent" is a feminist novel and that its author belongs to Women's Lib? Flora Groult shakes her head vigorously and explains that she is not wholly a feminist because she does not believe that strife is a factor which should be brought into the relationship between man and woman. On the other hand, she believes passionately in companionship and equality between human beings:

"Today's women must realize that it is useless to moan and complain that society is made by man for man. They must make an effort to enter this society and feel at home in it. It is our good luck that the 20th century is witnessing the realization of this minor revolution." Flora Groult admits that Israel is far advanced in this sphere and that our women have already established solid foundations in many fields. This near equality between men and women in our country may well be the

The border gallery

George Reading

one of her forthcoming books, but first Flora Groult is busy thinking about Israel as a novel with a woman in an important role. In her opinion, the sabra is intelligent, aggressive, without traditional complexes, but with others

"Where there are no inferiority complexes, there are surely no complexes. I believe in the sabra — not the one I invented a new society, but the one invented by it — many advantages from this situation. He has a country, a soil, an ideal to defend: to be at home and he knows he is."

Flora Groult's books have been translated into English, but did not enjoy the expected commercial success. Ambassador Ledwidge gives this as follows: "As a woman, my wife is too introspective and too sensitive. Her novels are like a trip within her. Of course, English novelists have covered the same ground. In another way, in more detail, Flora's books are too modest in the sense that she does not display their day too sharply for British tastes."

Flora Groult is listening with interest to her husband's explanation when her slight smile on her lips: she had just had a few drops of water and I had clumsily split. She took off her lovely silk and dried it up. And to the spontaneity of her old which was so French, she said: "You know, the Queen of England."

"THE FIRST HOUSE over the old border" is how they describe the Dagush Gallery in Jerusalem's Abu Tor. Just a few metres from the observation point, facing Mount Zion and the Temple Mount, the once-Jordanian section of Abu Tor is becoming a fashionable place to live.

The Dagush Gallery is the first Israeli place of business to open there. Under one roof — in fact, under many arched domes — the gallery houses two sections: Gina Rotem's fine collection of ceramics and batik wear, and the Dagush Gallery's selection of some of the best works of Jerusalem's younger artists, (like Moshe Hoffman, Shaul Rotem, David Gerstein) who are now fast coming into the limelight.

Gina Rotem and the owner of the gallery, Dina Castel, took a bigger step than they realized when they opened for business in March of this year. They chose Abu Tor as their location in preference to the Jewish Quarter in the Old City because they wanted to open immediately in a place that was different. But it is exactly the difference which hurts — even today, not many people wander the fifty metres over the old border to see what's going on there.



presence. "Our landlord really ischmi. Now, with her own studio, she has a workshop behind the door. He doesn't like the ceramics, of the Dagush Gallery, she is making up her batiks into something — in fact they're decorative functional — but his wife produces imaginative ceramics. Dina Castel also has a double interest in life, for apart from work, especially the dresses." And rightly so. So far Gina Rotem's outlets for her batik work have been Maskit, Jaffa, currently working on the Temple Gate's "The Gate," and Beit Ha-

The two women have further plans for the future. Not content with a first-rate art gallery, ceramics workshop and batik boutique, they are thinking of showing old silent movies, complete with honky-tonk piano, and various other projects that may well make "the first house across the old border" a much-needed centre of lively activity in Jerusalem.

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The flowers are not for you to pick

THERE IS SOME controversy cutouts, not always with success, going on in our house at the moment over the legal aspect of a vase of flowers gracing the table in the sitting room. My daughter, having taken note of their presence, demands that I get rid of them forthwith. A fine thing she implies ironically, it would be if she, a member of society concerned with preserving and protecting the flora of our country, were to be accused by her friends of violating the very laws she is pledged to uphold. What if any of her classmates were to come and see that vessel bursting with fragrant white and lilac and bright red flowering cactus. She does not want to have cause to be ashamed of her own mother.

There are several answers to this, the first — though not strictly relevant to the matter — is the one which jumps most quickly into my mind: that I am not so very keen on admitting to my friends into my sitting room, it is a corner of the house I half a metre away, more of the fight to keep clear of exercise same species grow in great profusion, gym shoes, hair-slides and fusion on the stony beach, and



these naturally I would not dream of touching, being a law-abiding citizen and quite as devoted as the next person to the preservation of our countryside. Ours, if I may call them so, sheltered and nurtured by their environment, come to bloom before those battling for their existence on the bare sand where the water, if any, must be terribly brackish. If the wind deposits the seeds on my doorstep I shall not rush out and uproot them on the grounds that they should only grow in the wilderness.

Hannah is concerned not only that the law should be upheld, but that it should be seen to be upheld, and even though I assure her that the inner conviction of righteousness is that which makes us free, she would still prefer it if the acquisition of the blooms were not open to speculation.

It may be that in a generation or so all this pampering will produce an effete nobby-pamby kind of a plant unlike the hardy annual that pushes its way up through the shale every summer, and then we shall be able to distinguish between the wild ones and the tame ones by a difference in shape or colour or perfume. But for the time being, I claim, what comes up in my garden takes its chance of finishing up on my sideboard. And if the young vigilantes feel they have a case against me they can argue it out with Mother Nature herself. I shall not reject her gifts. I feel it would be ungracious.

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- Audi 80 "Best car of the Year"
 - In a poll carried out by "The Daily Telegraph"
 - Among 14 motor journalists from various countries. 18.10.1972.
- Audi 80 "Car of the Year"
 - In a poll made by the German "Stern" and the Dutch "Auto Visie" among 47 well-known motor journalists from 15 countries. 8.12.1972.
- Audi 80 "Car of the Year"
 - Selected by the Swedish "Technikens Värld". 14.12.1972.
- Audi 80 "Car of the Year"
 - Selected by 30 motor journalists, in a poll carried out by the Yugoslav consumer publication "Potrosacki Informator". 31.1.1973.
- Audi 80 "Car of the Year"
 - In a poll carried out by the Danish "Morgen Posten" among 25 motor journalists. 3.5.1973.
- "Hobby Oscar" to Audi 80
 - In a survey among the readers of Europe's most popular technical publication "Hobby", 13.4.1973, the Audi 80 was selected for "The advanced technology it presents".
- "The Swedish Safety Prize" to Audi 80
 - The Swedish Automobile Association has awarded the Audi 80 this prestigious prize for "its generally high safety standard" and mainly for its innovative steering stabilizing braking system.
- "Europe Cup 1973" to Audi 80
 - In the famous European competition "Europa Pokal", 3.5.1973, 10 new cars participated in this competition.
- First Place for Audi 80
 - In a comparative test undertaken by the German "Auto Motor & Sport" among 5 cars: Audi 80, Alfa Romeo, Citroën GS, Opel Ascona and Renault 12, 3.2.1973-17.2.1973.
- The "Gold Needle" to Audi 80
 - For "The most elegant limousine design ever exhibited at the Geneva salon".
- The "Hot Hit"
 - This is how the German "Auto Motor & Sport" described the Audi 80, after examining the car. 6.1.1973.
- Audi 80 — One of the Best "Cars of the Year"
 - This is how the respectable "Financial Times" concludes its test report on the Audi 80. 12.5.1973.

More prizes and awards are continuously added to this list. You won't be able to find any other car that won so many awards as the Audi 80. The Audi 80's success is not limited to gathering awards; sales are registered everywhere at a never-before known pace; especially in Germany, where it has climbed to third place in car sales, in less than 6 months (and has not reached second place merely because of limited production capacity).

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THE JERUSALEM POST MAGAZINE

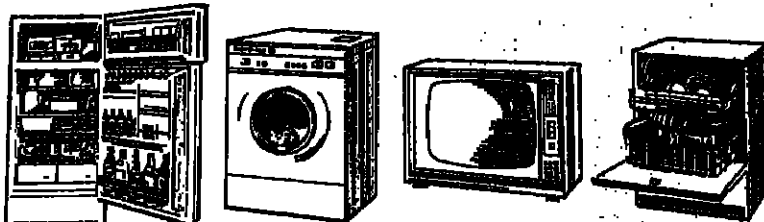
PAGE TWENTY-SEVEN



LOOK AT Westinghouse

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PHOENIX WILL INSURE MONEY OF THOSE BUYING PAN-LON FLATS

For an annual premium of 2% of their deposits with the building company

A scheme for insuring the value of the money of people buying flats, the first of its kind in Israel, will be inaugurated in mid-June by the PAN-LON building company, in cooperation with the Israel Phoenix Assurance Co. This was announced by Mr. Uri Bar-Hatzen, the General Manager of PAN-LON, and Mr. Yosef Hachiam, the General Manager of PHOENIX, at a press conference in Tel Aviv yesterday.

The new programme provides every flat buyer with the possibility of insuring the value of all sums deposited with the company, in return for a premium of 2% per year. The money can be insured from the time it is deposited until 60 days after the completion date of the flat purchase agreement.

Only new flat owners will be able to join the scheme; those who bought flats in the past are not eligible.

Mr. Bar-Hatzen, the General Manager of PAN-LON, said that the scheme was being introduced by the company, in order to increase the confidence of buyers, and that the willingness of PHOENIX to join the scheme indicates PHOENIX's confidence in the reliability of PAN-LON. It was stated that PAN-LON is the only company in Israel to operate a scheme insuring flat buyers. According to him, the company's directors and founders have no intention of speculating on the stock market, but are interested in building flats for the people of Israel. He said that the company's policy is to build flats for the people of Israel, and that the company's policy is to build flats for the people of Israel.



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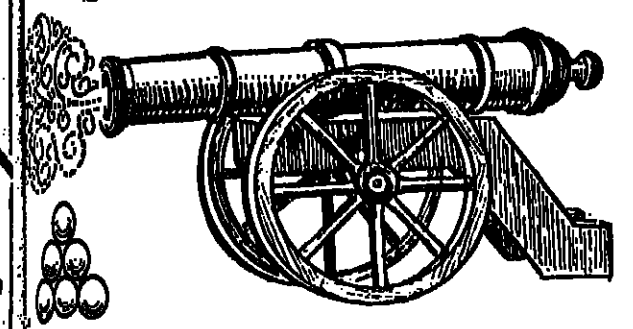
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AND MUSIC seem to be interlinked — most of the successful revolutions of the last century have been influenced by the change in music. Imperialistic revolutions, "Victory Marches" and "Hymns of Triumph and Circumstance" are not imperialistic, but they are not supposed to be. The Nazis prohibited the performance of music by Jewish composers, regardless of content or style. We in Israel are still not supposed to listen to music by Wagner, Strauss and Mahler. In April, 1969, the performance in Strasbourg of Handel's Oratorio "Israel in Egypt" had to be renamed "Cantique de Moïse" — "in view of the present situation." And this week it was reported that the Spanish Government had cancelled the scheduled participation of the Israeli Broadcasting Symphony Orchestra in the Santander Music Festival as it considered the visit "inconvenient at the moment." According to informed sources, this was the result of pressure by Arab ambassadors to Spain. However, the Orchestra has been invited to play in Sweden by the official Rikskonserter, and

Yehuda Fickler, the director of the orchestra, is now there to make final arrangements).

FOUR YEARS AGO, the Targ Music Centre was inaugurated in Elin Karem, in a highly romantic setting. Situated next to the mosque, built over Mary's Well and close to the Russian monasteries, the building looks out on the Church of St. John the Baptist on one side, and on the Church of the Visitation on another. The growing number of artists' studios in the vicinity add to the special atmosphere of the location.

The opening event at the Centre was a seminar of the Israel Musicological Society. Last week's concert was the 100th concert to be given at the Centre. Many visiting artists have performed in the intimate hall of the Targ Centre, with Jan Pearce and Maureen Forrester as the outstanding names on the list. New immigrants participated in a series dedicated to the memory of Israel Barzilai, not tolerate hearing the Zionist national anthem. The Nazis prohibited the performance of music by Jewish composers, regardless of content or style. We in Israel are still not supposed to listen to music by Wagner, Strauss and Mahler. In April, 1969, the performance in Strasbourg of Handel's Oratorio "Israel in Egypt" had to be renamed "Cantique de Moïse" — "in view of the present situation." And this week it was reported that the Spanish Government had cancelled the scheduled participation of the Israeli Broadcasting Symphony Orchestra in the Santander Music Festival as it considered the visit "inconvenient at the moment." According to informed sources, this was the result of pressure by Arab ambassadors to Spain. However, the Orchestra has been invited to play in Sweden by the official Rikskonserter, and

Next month, the first Chamber Music Workshop, sponsored by the American Zionist Youth Foundation, is to take place, and as reported recently, the "Jerusalem Solists" are based on the Centro in Elin Karem. Duo-plans Bracha Eden and Alexander Tamir, who direct the Centre, keep in the background, but it is convenient, in the case of a breakdown in schedules, to have two artists "in the house," ready to leap into the breach and perform at a moment's notice.

ANOTHER FESTIVAL opened this week in Tel Aviv, as the result of a chance

remark to a visiting American musician: "Why don't you give some concerts in Tel Aviv?" He took the remark seriously, arranged for a foundation in the United States to finance the trip for some good musicians and came here only to find that no preparations had been made. How ever the Tel Aviv Festival concertists of four concerts: a string-trio on June 19; a piano-trio on June 30 and two chamber orchestras on July 7 and 14.

The driving spirit behind the Festival is Paul Olefsky, who was the youngest solo cellist ever to play with the Philadelphia Orchestra. Last week's concert, conducted with the Philharmonia, was a success. He is professor of cello at the Hartt College of Music, in Hartford, Connecticut, and has

recorded all the Beethoven and Brahms sonatas with Walter Hauer, professor at the Peabody Institute in Baltimore. Violinist Matthew Raimondi, of New York, is a member of the Composers Quartet and teaches violin at Vassar. The viola player is Harry Zaratzian, an Armenian born in Cairo, who was also here with the "Cantilena." He is a faculty member of the Marlboro Music School and a member of the Composers Quartet.

Olefsky will be joined for his other concerts by relatives — Julian Olefsky, violin, and Stella Kirschenbaum-Olefsky, piano, both teachers at the University of Massachusetts in Amherst. Details of the coming events will be published in the appropriate "Poster" column of the Magazine. All concerts will take place at the "Ole Shem" Hall in Tel Aviv.

Radio for music lovers

TODAY: 08.05: Brahms: Horn-Trio; Schubert: Sonata No. 3; Puccini: Cantata (Bellini); 09.05: Bartok: Cantata; 10.05: Allan Handel, U.S.A.; Charles Ives: Impassioned; 11.05: Brahms: Piano Sonata No. 1 (Lettvin); 12.05: Schubert: "Bartered Bride"; 13.05: Liszt: "Hungarian Rhapsody" (Gronat); 14.05: Elgar: "Enigma" (Gronat); 15.05: Tchaikovsky: Piano Sonata No. 3 (Gronat); 16.05: Beethoven: Piano Sonata No. 3 (Gronat); 17.05: Beethoven: Piano Sonata No. 3 (Gronat); 18.05: Beethoven: Piano Sonata No. 3 (Gronat); 19.05: Beethoven: Piano Sonata No. 3 (Gronat); 20.05: Beethoven: Piano Sonata No. 3 (Gronat); 21.05: Beethoven: Piano Sonata No. 3 (Gronat); 22.05: Beethoven: Piano Sonata No. 3 (Gronat); 23.05: Beethoven: Piano Sonata No. 3 (Gronat); 24.05: Beethoven: Piano Sonata No. 3 (Gronat); 25.05: Beethoven: Piano Sonata No. 3 (Gronat); 26.05: Beethoven: Piano Sonata No. 3 (Gronat); 27.05: Beethoven: Piano Sonata No. 3 (Gronat); 28.05: Beethoven: Piano Sonata No. 3 (Gronat); 29.05: Beethoven: Piano Sonata No. 3 (Gronat); 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Commencing Saturday, June 23, at 7.00 p.m. and 9.30 p.m.
Weekdays at 4.30, 7.15, 9.30 p.m.
See times of performance of individual cinemas

ALLENBY Tel. 57820

2nd week
The most daring
escape from the
highest fortress!



**ESCAPE of the
BIRDMEN**
DOUG McCLELL - RENE AUDERNAUD
RICHARD BASTHART
MAX BAER, R. and C. CINNORIS
4.30, 7.15, 9.30

CINERAMA
If you go down to
the woods today...

ASSAULT
★ SUZY KENDALL
★ FRANK FINLAY

OHEN Tel. 282286
The fastest finger
in the West returns with
dynamite!

LAVIE
In colour "United Artists"
4.30 - 7.15 - 9.30

DEKEL Tel. 414114/5
7th week
7.30, 9.30
JON VOIGHT
DUST REYNOLDS
DELIVERANCE

DRIVE-IN CINEMA

**"What's Up,
Doc?"**
Second show: 8.45
The
Adventurers

GAT Tel. 267888

**Charlie
Chaplin's
MODERN
TIMES**
4.30, 7.15, 9.30

Jerusalem Cinemas

Commencing Saturday, June 23, at 7.00 p.m. and 9.00 p.m.
Weekdays: 4.00, 7.00 and 9.00 p.m.

ARNON Tel. 234829

After a great success of
8 weeks in Tel Aviv
**Night At The
Opera**

THE MAIR BROTHERS
The most amusing comedy

CHEN Tel. 222055

2nd week
The Karate Gang

EDEN Tel. 222829

Pier Paolo Pasolini
**The Canterbury
Tales**
Adults only

EDISON Tel. 224056

An unforgettable Turkish
love story
Balim Petegim
with
TURKUN SONAY
CUSEY AKKIN
In colour

JERUSALEM Tel. 36507

**The French
Connection**
with
GENE HACKMAN

HABIRAH Tel. 232866

Starting Friday at 8 p.m.
La Veuve Condere
with
ALAIN DELON
SIMON SIGNORET
Hebrew & English subtitles

PEER Tel. 445795

STILLER FILM LTD.

PEER CINEMA-TA

Liza Minnelli
Israeli Premiere
4.30 7.15 9.30

20th and last week

THE ACTRESS WON
THE OSCAR 1975

MOGABI Tel. 53331

8th week
A film by
PIER PAOLO PASOLINI
**THE
CANTERBURY
TALES**
Adults only
4.30 - 7.15 - 9.30

OFIR Tel. 618331

3rd week
**The Summer
Killer**
with
KARL MALDEN
RAY YALLOVE
OLIVIA HUSSEY
OLIVIA HUSSEY
Adults only 4.30, 7.15, 9.30

PARIS Tel. 256605

20th week
(8 shows daily)

**Maggie
Smith
is Aunt Augusta
Travels with my
Aunt**

NOAH FILMS

**THE
LAST
PICTURE
SHOW**
winner of two
Oscars for the
supporting acting of
BEN GUTTMAN
GEORGE LACROIX
Adults only
A "Columbia" Film

SHALOM Tel. 917430

Sat. 7.15, 9.15
All week 4.15, 7.15, 9.15
(except Tues. 4.15 only)

The Circus Girl
ALICE

ORON Tel. 222814

7th and last week
LISA MINNELLI
In the greatest film
winner of 8 Oscars
CABARET
For adults only
No complimentary tickets

RON Tel. 284704

8th week
MARLON BRANDO
MARIA SCHNEIDER
**LAST TANGO
IN PARIS**
For Adults Only

SEMADAR Tel. 38742

2nd week
Saturday: 8.00 and 9.00 p.m.
Weekdays: 8.30 only
**THE
GODFATHER**

Haifa Cinemas

Commencing Saturday, June 23, at 7.00 p.m. and 9.00 p.m.
Daily at 7.00 and 9.00 p.m. Matinee at 4.00 p.m.

AMPHITHEATRE Tel. 664018

2nd week
The greatest western of 1973
JOHN HENK
PAUL STEVENS
starring in
**His Name Was
Holy Ghost**
Technicolor

ARMON Tel. 664848

After a great success at the
cinema Tel Aviv
ANTHONY QUINN
in a film of exciting action
and suspense
DELIVERANCE
For adults only

ORION Tel. 633939

Haifa Premiere
JEFFREY HUNTER
in the house of the "Mad" in
a cruel thriller
**THE STORY OF
FRANK
MONNATRE**
In Colour
WILLIAM BORGARD

ONLY Tel. 81888

One min. from Carm. terr.
airconditioning
two parts, nightly 7.00, 9.15
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Peter Bogdanovich's
The Last
Picture Show

ATZMON Tel. 663003

A great sexy film
**THE NIGHTS
OF BOCCACCIO**
Technicolor
SYLVIA ROSINA
PASCAL PETIT
For Adults Only

BEIT ROTHSCHILD

on Sat. Tues. Wed. at
4.45, 6.45, 8.45
**LA VOIE
LACTEE**
On Monday and Thursday

OHEN Tel. 686272

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WOODY ALLEN's
**Everything You
Always Wanted
To Know About
Sex But Were
Afraid To Ask**
in colour

MIRON Tel. 688003

From Friday 8.00 nonstop
A big suspense by
ALFRED HITCHCOCK
**NORTH BY
NORTHWEST**
JAMES NAYAN
CARY GRANT
Technicolor

MORAH Tel. 242477

13th week
continuing successfully
CABARET
starring
LIZA MINNELLI
in colour
perfor. at 7.00, 9.15

SHAVIT

13th week
continuing successfully
CABARET
starring
LIZA MINNELLI
in colour
perfor. at 7.00, 9.15

RAMAT AVIV Tel. 412761

7.15, 9.30
**Les Feux De
La Chaudiere**
ANNIE GIBAUDOT
Tues. at 4.30

STUDIO Tel. 53317

15th week
MARLON BRANDO
MARIA SCHNEIDER
**LAST TANGO
IN PARIS**
Adults only 4.30, 7.00, 9.30

TOHELET Tel. 443950

4th week
7.15, 9.30
3rd week
Adults only 4.30 - 7.15 - 9.30

OFIR Tel. 618331

3rd week
**The Discreet
Charm Of The
Bourgeoisie**
TEL AVIV Tel. 281181

2nd week
Entertainment for the
whole family
The number 1 Western
for 1973
**His Name Was
Holy Ghost**
4.30 7.30, 9.30

ZAFON Tel. 445685

8th week
**OESAR AND
ROSALIE**
ROMI SCHNEIDER
YVES MONTAND
Directed by Claude Boutelet
4.30, 7.15, 9.30

Petah Tikva

SHALOM Tel. 917430

Sat. 7.15, 9.15
All week 4.15, 7.15, 9.15
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MARIA SCHNEIDER
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One of the greatest
escape adventures ever
**THE POSEIDON
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GENE HACKMAN
ERNEST BORGNONE
STELLA STEVENS
SHELLEY WINTERS
In colour and Panavision
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Haifa Premiere
JEFFREY HUNTER
in the house of the "Mad" in
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On Monday and Thursday

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MARIA SCHNEIDER
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4th week
7.15, 9.30
3rd week
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No complimentary tickets

THEATRE

COMMENCING SATURDAY, JUNE 23, AT 7.00 P.M. AND 9.00 P.M.
DAILY AT 7.00 AND 9.00 P.M. MATINEE AT 4.00 P.M.

PARFUMS REUNITE

One of the greatest
escape adventures ever
**THE POSEIDON
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GENE HACKMAN
ERNEST BORGNONE
STELLA STEVENS
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In colour and Panavision
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JEFFREY HUNTER
in the house of the "Mad" in
a cruel thriller
**THE STORY OF
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In Colour
WILLIAM BORGARD

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One min. from Carm. terr.
airconditioning
two parts, nightly 7.00, 9.15
**THE NIGHTS
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Peter Bogdanovich's
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A great sexy film
**THE NIGHTS
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Technicolor
SYLVIA ROSINA
PASCAL PETIT
For Adults Only

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on Sat. Tues. Wed. at
4.45, 6.45, 8.45
**LA VOIE
LACTEE**
On Monday and Thursday

OHEN Tel. 686272

2nd week
WOODY ALLEN's
**Everything You
Always Wanted
To Know About
Sex But Were
Afraid To Ask**
in colour

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From Friday 8.00 nonstop
A big suspense by
ALFRED HITCHCOCK
**NORTH BY
NORTHWEST**
JAMES NAYAN
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Technicolor

MORAH Tel. 242477

13th week
continuing successfully
CABARET
starring
LIZA MINNELLI
in colour
perfor. at 7.00, 9.15

SHAVIT

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continuing successfully
CABARET
starring
LIZA MINNELLI
in colour
perfor. at 7.00, 9.15

RAMAT AVIV Tel. 412761

7.15, 9.30
**Les Feux De
La Chaudiere**
ANNIE GIBAUDOT
Tues. at 4.30

STUDIO Tel. 53317

15th week
MARLON BRANDO
MARIA SCHNEIDER
**LAST TANGO
IN PARIS**
Adults only 4.30, 7.00, 9.30

TOHELET Tel. 443950

4th week
7.15, 9.30
3rd week
Adults only 4.30 - 7.15 - 9.30

OFIR Tel. 618331

3rd week
**The Discreet
Charm Of The
Bourgeoisie**
TEL AVIV Tel. 281181

2nd week
Entertainment for the
whole family
The number 1 Western
for 1973
**His Name Was
Holy Ghost**
4.30 7.30, 9.30

ZAFON Tel. 445685

8th week
**OESAR AND
ROSALIE**
ROMI SCHNEIDER
YVES MONTAND
Directed by Claude Boutelet
4.30, 7.15, 9.30

Petah Tikva

SHALOM Tel. 917430

Sat. 7.15, 9.15
All week 4.15, 7.15, 9.15
(except Tues. 4.15 only)

The Circus Girl
ALICE

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7th and last week
LISA MINNELLI
In the greatest film
winner of 8 Oscars
CABARET
For adults only
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MARLON BRANDO
MARIA SCHNEIDER
**LAST TANGO
IN PARIS**
For Adults Only

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7th week
One of the greatest
escape adventures ever
**THE POSEIDON
ADVENTURE**
GENE HACKMAN
ERNEST BORGNONE
STELLA STEVENS
SHELLEY WINTERS
In colour and Panavision
No complimentary tickets

SONGS OF NAOMI SHERRER (Bimot)

TEL AVIV (Ohe) Sat. 6.30

STATUS QUO VADIS (Haiti - Stage 2)

A political documentary, based on
the book "The Arrangement," by
Shulamit Aloni, outlines alleged religious
corruption by the clerical-political
establishment. The approach is shallow
and covers only part of the territory.
ARAD Sun. TEL AVIV (Zaria) Thurs.
9.00.

THEY'LL ARRIVE TOMORROW (Cameri)

This twenty-three-year-old war
melodrama from the War of Independence
era, which made quite an impression in
its day, shows all its weakness now
when revived in honour of the 25th
anniversary of independence. The char-
acters are one-dimensional, the dialogue
is flat and full of what are now cliches.
TEL AVIV (Cameri) Thurs. 9.00.

WE, THE PALMACH, story of the Pal-
mach, Kfar Saba (Haiti) Thurs. 9.00.

OR AVIVA (Or) Sun. DOVEV (Haiti)

Mon. ABU ROBEIS Thurs. TEL AVIV (Haiti) Thurs. 9.00.

WHAT WE LOOK LIKE (Bimot)

Programme of humour and satire.
TEL AVIV (Bimot) Fri. 9.30, midnight; Sat. 9.30.

WHERE IS EREZ YISRAELI - TEL AVIV (Ohe) Sun. 7.30. HAZOR (Ohe) Mon. ZUR AVIV (Haiti) Thurs. 9.00.

YACOV AND EREZTAHIL (Cameri)

A new play by Haim Haimovitch, author of Hefez, by far the best
original play in a long time, directed
by the author, HAIFA (Haiti) Thurs.
8.30. TEL AVIV (Zaria) Sun. Mon.
9.00. YEHUD Wed. 8.30.